DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 263 272 UD 024 548

TITLE Hispanic Heritage: References, Resources and Realities.
INSTITUTION New York State Education Dept., Albany. Bureau of Bilingual Education.
PUB DATE 85
NOTE 51p.
AVAILABLE FROM The University of the State of New York, State Education Department, Bureau of Bilingual Education, Albany, New York, NY 12234.
PUB TYPE Guides - Classroom Use - Guides (For Teachers) (052)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC03 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Area Studies; *Cultural Background; *Cultural Education; Elementary Secondary Education; *Hispanic American Culture; *Hispanic Americans

ABSTRACT

This booklet is a resource guide for use during Hispanic Heritage week and throughout the year to encourage learning about the many contributions Hispanics have made to our country. Part I describes Hispanic countries, giving brief facts about population, languages, racial and ethnic groups, capital city, religions, government, historical notes, geography, and economy. The countries are listed alphabetically except for Spain which comes first. Part II considers Hispanics in the United States and highlights four major groups. This section includes a brief demographic overview, followed by specific discussion of Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, Cubans, and Dominicans, with demographic data for each group. Part III gives global contributions and achievements of Hispanics, first from an historical perspective, focusing primarily on individuals. These achievements are listed in chronological order from 1900-1984. Next are achievements in politics, including data on number of elected officials of Hispanic origin in cities and states, with related demographic data on proportion of Hispanics in the local or state population. This is followed by information on Hispanics' achievements in sports and by miscellaneous facts of interest about Hispanics. Part IV consists of a brief reading list on Hispanics in the United States. Part V is a resource list of commissions, committees and councils on Hispanic affairs. Part VI lists the sources consulted for this information. (CG)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

ED263272

HISPANIC HERITAGE

References - Resources - Realities

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

✓ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.

Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official NIE position or policy.

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY
Robert M. Trombly
NYS Education Dept.

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

The University of the State of New York
THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Bureau of Bilingual Education
Albany, New York 12234

1985

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

UD024548

HISPANIC HERITAGE:

REFERENCES, RESOURCES AND REALITIES

The State Education Department does not discriminate on the basis of age, color, religion, creed, disability, marital status, veteran status, national origin, race, or sex in the educational programs and activities which it operates. Inquiries concerning this policy of equal opportunity and affirmative action should be referred to the Department's Affirmative Action Officer, Education Building, Albany, NY 12234. Phone (518) 473-1265.

A limited number of copies are available upon request from:

The University of the State of New York
THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Bureau of Bilingual Education
Albany, New York 12234

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
Regents of The University (with years when terms expire)

1987	MARTIN C. BARELL, Chancellor, B.A., I.A., LL.B., LL.D.	Muttontown
1987	R. CARLOS CARBALLADA, Vice Chancellor B.S., L.H.D., D.Sc.	Rochester
1986	KENNETH B. CLARK, A.B., M.S., Ph.D., LL.D., L.H.D., D.Sc.	Hastings on Hudson
1988	WILLARD A. GENRICH, LL.B., L.H.D., LL.D., Litt.D., D.C.S., D.C.L., Sc.D.	Buffalo
1989	EMLYN I. GRIFFITH, A.B., J.D.	Rome
1991	JORGE L. BATISTA, B.A., J.D., LL.D.	Bronx
1986	LAURA BRADLEY CHODOS, B.A., M.A.	Vischer Ferry
1991	LOUISE P. MATTEONI, B.A., M.A. Ph.D.	Bayside
1988	J. EDWARD MEYER, B.A., LL.B., L.H.D.	Chappaqua
1988	FLOYD S. LINTON, A.B., M.A., M.P.A., D.C.L., LL.D.	Miller Place
1988	SALVATORE J. SCLAFANI, B.S., M.D.	Staten Island
1989	MIMI LIEBER, B.A., M.A.	Manhattan
1992	SHIRLEY C. BROWN, B.A., M.A., Ph.D.	Albany
1990	NORMA GLUCK, B.A., M.S.W., LL.D.	Manhattan
1990	THOMAS R. FREY, A.B., LL.B.	Rochester
1990	JAMES W. McCABE, Sr., A.B., M.A.,.....	Johnson City

President of The University and Commissioner of Education
GORDON M. AMBACH

Executive Deputy Commissioner of Education
ROBERT J. MAURER

Deputy Commissioner for Elementary, Secondary and Continuing Education
GERALD L. FREEBORNE

Assistant Commissioner for General Education
MARIA RAMIREZ

Director, Division of Language Skills
JANE ALGOZZINE

Chief, Bureau of Bilingual Education
CARMEN A. PEREZ

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Hispanic Heritage: References, Resources and Realities was developed by Nydia Flores Ferrán and Hilda Pérez-Santiago, consultants to the New York State Education Department, Bureau of Bilingual Education. Gloria J. Casar, Supervisor, Bureau of Bilingual Education, New York City Regional Office, and Laurie Wellman, Acting Supervisor, Bureau of Bilingual Education, Albany Regional Office, edited the booklet and prepared it for publication, assisted by Blanche Ortner.

CONTENTS

		Page
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS		iii
INTRODUCTION		1
PART I:	FACTS ABOUT HISPANIC COUNTRIES	2
PART II:	HISPANICS IN THE UNITED STATES AND HIGHLIGHTS OF FOUR MAJOR GROUPS	22
PART III:	GLOBAL CONTRIBUTIONS AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF HISPANICS	28
PART IV:	BRIEF READING LIST ON HISPANICS IN THE UNITED STATES	38
PART V:	RESOURCES, COMMISSIONS, COMMITTEES AND COUNCILS ON HISPANIC AFFAIRS	40
PART VI:	SOURCES CONSULTED	45

INTRODUCTION

Hispanic Heritage Week was created by a joint resolution of the Congress of the United States in 1968.

Hispanic Heritage Week provides a focal point for encouraging people to learn about the many contributions Hispanics have made to our country. It provides an opportunity for all Americans to celebrate a special chapter in our rich history and pay special tribute to a proud group of Americans for their accomplishments.

Men and women of Hispanic descent have played a vital role in the development and progress of the United States, opening new frontiers and establishing missions and settlements that were the forerunners of some of our most important and thriving urban and cultural centers.

Hispanics were among the first to settle this country and colonize all of the southwest and major portions of the south.

Hispanics continue to make significant and enduring contributions to this society. Hispanic accomplishments in science, technology, politics, the arts and other fields have greatly enhanced our American way of life.

Hispanic Heritage Week is also an opportune time to acknowledge and strengthen the bond between the United States and Latin America. From the American Southwest, which once belonged to Mexico, to the island of Puerto Rico, which once belonged to Spain, the United States has brought within its borders many elements of Spanish heritage. This booklet presents a brief overview of various aspects of Hispanic culture. It should serve as a resource for classroom teachers as they plan activities emphasizing Hispanic heritage, not just in September, but throughout the school year.

PART I: FACTS ABOUT HISPANIC COUNTRIES

SPAIN

POPULATION: 38,234,000 (1983) CAPITAL: Madrid

LANGUAGES: Spanish (official)
Catalán, Galician, Basque

RELIGIONS: Predominantly Roman Catholic

RACIAL AND ETHNIC GROUPS:
Spanish (Castilian, Valencian, Andalusian, Asturian) 72%
Catalán 16%, Galician 8.2%, Basque 2.3%

GOVERNMENT: Constitutional Monarchy; Head of State: King Juan Carlos I

HISTORICAL GLIMPSE

Spain was settled by Iberians, Basques and Celts, partly overrun by Carthaginians, and conquered by Rome c. 22 BC. The Visigoths, in power by the 5th century AD, adopted Christianity but by 711 AD lost power after the Islamic invasion from Africa. Christian reconquest from the north led to a Spanish nationalism. In 1469 the kingdoms of Aragón and Castile were united by the marriage of Ferdinand II and Isabella I, and the last Moorish power was broken by the fall of the kingdom of Granada in 1492. Spain became a bulwark of Roman Catholicism.

Spain obtained a colonial empire with the discovery of America by Columbus in 1492, and with the conquest of the Netherlands and parts of Italy and Germany. Spain lost its American colonies in the early 19th century. It lost Cuba, the Philippines and Puerto Rico during the Spanish-American War in 1898.

GEOGRAPHY:

The size of Arizona and Utah combined.
Location: In the southwest of Europe.
Neighbors: Portugal on the west and France on the north.

ECONOMY:

Industries: Machinery, steel, shoes, autos
Chief crops: Grains, olives, grapes, fruit
Minerals: Mercury, potash, uranium, lead, iron, copper

ARGENTINA

POPULATION: 29,627,000 (1983) CAPITAL: Buenos Aires
Urban 86%

LANGUAGES: Spanish (official) RELIGIONS: Roman Catholic 92%
English-Italian-German-French
RACIAL AND ETHNIC GROUPS: Europeans 97%, (Spanish-Italians), Indians, Mestizos, Arabs
GOVERNMENT: Federal Republic; Head of State: Raúl Alfonsín

HISTORICAL GLIMPSE

Nomadic Indians roamed the Pampas when Spaniards arrived in 1515-16, led by Juan Díaz Solís. Nearly all Indians were killed by the late 19th century. The colonialists won independence in 1810-19, and a long period of disorders ended in a strong centralized government.

Large scale Italian, German and Spanish immigration in the decades after 1880 spurred modernization, making Argentina the most prosperous, educated and industrialized of the major Latin American nations. Social reforms were enacted in the 1920s, but military coups prevailed from 1930 to 1946, until the election of General Juan Perón as President.

Eva Duarte, Perón's second wife, effected labor reforms along with him, and after his death in later years, Isabel Perón, his third wife, became the first woman head of state in the Western hemisphere.

GEOGRAPHY:

Argentina is four times the size of Texas, second largest country in South America.
Location: Occupies most of the southern part of South America.
Neighbors: Borders with Chile on the west, Bolivia and Paraguay on the north, Brazil and Uruguay on the northeast.

ECONOMY:

Industries: Meat processing, flour milling, chemicals, textiles, machinery, autos
Chief crops: Grains, corn, grapes, linseed, sugar, tobacco, rice, soybeans
Minerals: Oil, coal, lead, zinc, iron, sulphur, silver, copper, gold

BOLIVIA

POPULATION: 5,883,000 (1983) CAPITAL: La Paz

LANGUAGES: Spanish (Official)
Quechua, Aymara

RELIGION: Roman Catholic 95%

RACIAL AND ETHNIC GROUPS: Quechua 39%, Aymara 25%, Mestizo 25-30%, European 5-15%

GOVERNMENT: Republic; Head of State: Hernán Zuazo, President

HISTORICAL GLIMPSE

The Incas conquered the region from earlier Indian inhabitants in the 13th Century. Spanish rule began in the 1530's and lasted until August 6, 1825. The country is named after Simón Bolivar.

In a series of wars, Bolivia lost its Pacific coast to Chile, the oilbearing Chaco to Paraguay and rubber-growing areas to Brazil in 1879-1935.

In July 1982, a military junta assumed power amid a growing economic crisis and foreign debt difficulties. In 1982, the junta resigned and the Congress took power. The Congress elected Hernán Zuazo as President.

GEOGRAPHY:

The size of Texas and California combined.
Location: In Central Andes Mountains of South America. One of the two landlocked countries of South America.
Neighbors: Peru, Chile on the west, Argentina, Paraguay on the south, Brazil on the east and north.

ECONOMY:

Minerals: Tin, antimony, tungsten
Industries: Handicrafts
Chief crops: Rice, corn, wheat

CHILE

POPULATION: 11, 486,000 (1983) CAPITAL: Santiago
Urban: 82%

LANGUAGES: Spanish RELIGIONS: Predominantly Roman Catholic

RACIAL AND ETHNIC GROUPS: Mestizo 66%, Spanish 25%, Indian 5%

GOVERNMENT: Republic; Head of State: Augusto Pinochet Ugarte, President

HISTORICAL GLIMPSE

Northern Chile was under Inca rule before the Spanish conquest in 1536-40. The southern Araucanian Indians resisted until the late 19th century. Independence was gained in 1810-18, under José de San Martín and Bernardo O'Higgins the latter, as supreme director 1817-23, sought social and economic reforms until he was deposed. Chile defeated Peru and Bolivia in 1836-39 and 1879-84 gaining mineral-rich northern land.

Eduardo Frei Montalva came into office in 1964, instituting social programs and gradual nationalization of foreign-owned mining companies. In 1970, Salvador Allende Gossens, a Marxist, became president.

A military junta seized power September 11, 1973, and Allende's regime ended.

Tierra del Fuego is the largest island in the archipelago of the same name at the southern tip of South America. It was discovered in 1520 by Magellan and named the Land of Fire because of its many Indian bonfires. Part of the island is in Chile, part in Argentina. Punta Arenas, on a mainland peninsula, is a center of sheep-raising and the world's southern-most city.

GEOGRAPHY:

Territory larger than Texas.
Location: Occupies western coast of southern South America.
Neighbors: Peru on the north, Bolivia on the northeast, Argentina in the east.

ECONOMY:

Industries: Steel, textiles, wood products
Chief crops: Grain, onions, beans, potatoes, peas, fruits
Minerals: Copper-27% of world resources, iron, coal, gas, gold

COLOMBIA

POPULATION: 27,663,000 (1983)
Urban: 69%

CAPITAL: Bogotá

LANGUAGES: Spanish

RELIGIONS: Catholic 97%

RACIAL AND ETHNIC GROUPS: Mestizo 58% Caucasian 20%, Mulatto 14%, Black 4%, Indian 1%

GOVERNMENT: Republic; Head of State: Belisario Betancur, President

HISTORICAL GLIMPSE

Spain subdued the local Indian kingdoms (Funza, Tunja) by the 1530's and ruled Colombia and its neighboring areas as New Granada for 300 years. Independence was won in 1819. Venezuela and Ecuador broke away in 1829-30, and Panama withdrew in 1903.

GEOGRAPHY:

About the size of Texas and New Mexico combined.
Location: At the northwest corner of South America.
Neighbors: Panama on the northwest, Ecuador and Peru on the south, Brazil and Venezuela on the east.

ECONOMY:

Industries: Textiles, processed goods, hides, steel, cement, chemicals
Chief crops: Coffee (50% of exports), rice, tobacco, cotton, sugar, bananas
Minerals: Oil, gas, emeralds (90% of world output), gold, copper, lead

COSTA RICA

POPULATION: 2,624,000 (1983)
Urban: 43%

CAPITAL: San José

LANGUAGES: Spanish

RELIGIONS: Roman Catholic

RACIAL AND ETHNIC GROUPS: Spanish (with Mestizo minority)

GOVERNMENT: Democratic Republic; Head of State: Luis Alvarez, President

HISTORICAL GLIMPSE

Guaymí Indians inhabited the area when Spaniards arrived in 1502. Independence came in 1821. Costa Rica seceded from Central American Federation in 1818. Since the civil war of 1948-49, there has been little social conflict, and free political institutions have been preserved.

Costa Rica, though still largely agricultural in nature, has achieved a relatively high standard of living and social services, and land ownership is widespread.

GEOGRAPHY:

Smaller than West Virginia.
Location: Central America.
Neighbors: Nicaragua on the north, Panama on the south.

ECONOMY:

Industries: Fiberglass, aluminum, textiles, fertilizers, roofing, cement
Chief crops: Coffee (chief export), bananas, sugar, cocoa, cotton, hemp
Minerals: Gold, salt, sulphur

CUBA

POPULATION: 9,889,000 (1983)
Urban: 67%

CAPITAL: Havana

LANGUAGES: Spanish

RELIGIONS: Roman Catholic 42%

RACIAL AND ETHNIC GROUPS: Spanish, African

GOVERNMENT: Communist State; Head of State: Fidel Castro Ruíz, President

HISTORICAL GLIMPSE

Some 50,000 Indians lived in Cuba when it was discovered by Columbus in 1492. Its name derives from the Indian Cubanacan. Except for British occupation of Havana, 1726-63, Cuba remained under Spanish rule until 1898. A slave-based sugar plantation economy developed in the 18th century aided by early mechanization of milling. Sugar remains the chief product and chief export despite government attempts to diversify.

A ten-year uprising ended in 1878 with guarantees of rights by Spain, which Spain failed to carry out. A full-scale movement under José Martí began in February 24, 1895.

The United States declared war on Spain in 1898. After this, the United States defeated Spain in the short Spanish-American War. Spain gave up all claims to Cuba. U.S. troops withdrew in 1902, but under 1903 and 1934 agreements, the United States leases a site at Guantanamo Bay in the southeast as a naval base. United States and other foreign investments acquired a dominant role in the economy. In 1952, former President Fulgencio Batista seized control and established a dictatorship. Former student leader Fidel Castro assembled a rebel band in 1956; guerrilla fighting intensified in 1958. Batista fled in January 1, 1959 and in the resulting political vacuum Castro took power as Premier on February 16.

GEOGRAPHY:

Nearly as large as Pennsylvania.
Location: Westernmost of the Indies.
Neighbors: Bahamas and U.S. on the north, Mexico on the west, Jamaica on the south, Haiti on the east.

ECONOMY:

Industries: Textiles, wood products, cement, chemicals, cigars
Chief crops: Sugar (83% export) tobacco, coffee, pineapple, bananas
Minerals: Manganese, salt

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

POPULATION: 6,248,000 (1983) Urban: 52%

CAPITAL: Santo Domingo

LANGUAGES: Spanish

RELIGIONS: Roman Catholic 98%

RACIAL AND ETHNIC GROUPS: Caucasian 16%, Mulatto 73%, Black 11%

GOVERNMENT: Representative Democracy; Head of State: Salvador Jorge Blanco

HISTORICAL GLIMPSE

Carib and Arawak Indians inhabited the island of Hispañola when Columbus landed in 1492. The city of Santo Domingo, was founded in 1496 and is the oldest settlement by Europeans in the hemisphere and has the ashes of Columbus in its ancient cathedral.

The western third of the Island was ceded to France in 1697. Santo Domingo itself was ceded to France in 1795. Haitian ruler Toussaint L'Ouverture seized it in 1801. Spain returned intermittently between 1803-21 as several native republics came and went. The popular government of Haiti was again in control from 1822 through 1844. The Dominicans proclaimed their independence in 1844, and this lasted until 1857. Between 1857 and 1861 political turmoil existed. Spain then regained control and ruled from 1861 to 1863.

The country was occupied by the U.S. Marines from 1916 to 1924 when a constitutionally elected government was installed.

In 1930, General Rafael Leonidas Trujillo was elected President. Later, Joaquín Balaguer was appointed by Trujillo in 1960. Juan Bosch was elected President later and was overthrown in 1963.

A provisional government supervised a June 1966 election in which Balaguer defeated Bosch. Balaguer was reelected in 1970-74.

GEOGRAPHY:

Santo Domingo is the size of Vermont and New Hampshire combined.
Location: In the West Indies, sharing the Island of Hispañola with Haiti.
Neighbors: Haiti on the west.

ECONOMY:

Industries: Sugar refining, cement, textiles, pharmaceuticals
Chief crops: Sugar, cocoa, coffee, tobacco, rice
Minerals: Nickel, gold, silver, bauxite

ECUADOR

POPULATION: 8,811,000 (1983)
Urban: 42.8%

CAPITAL: Quito

LANGUAGES: Spanish (official)
Quechuan, Jivaroan

RELIGIONS: Predominantly Roman Catholic

RACIAL AND ETHNIC GROUPS: Indians 25%, Mestizos 55%, Spanish 10%, Black 10%

GOVERNMENT: Republic: Head of State: León Febres-Cordero, President

HISTORICAL GLIMPSE

Spain conquered the region which was the northern Inca empire in 1633. Liberation forces defeated the Spanish on May 24, 1822. Ecuador became part of the Great Colombia Republic but seceded May 13, 1830.

Ecuador had been ruled by civilian and military dictatorships since 1968. A peaceful transfer of power from the military junta to democratic civilian government took place in 1979.

Since 1972, the economy has revolved around its petroleum exports. Ecuador and Peru have long disputed their Amazon Valley boundary.

The Galapagos Islands, 600 miles to the west,are the home of huge tortoises and other unusual animals.

GEOGRAPHY:

The size of Colorado.
Location: In the northwest of South America, on the Pacific coast astride the Equator.
Neighbors: Colombia to the north, Peru to the east and south.

ECONOMY:

Industries: Food processing, wood products
Chief crops: Bananas (largest exporter), coffee, rice, grains, fruits
Minerals: Oil, copper, iron, lead, sulphur

EL SALVADOR

POPULATION: 4,685,000 (1983)
Urban: 40.1%

CAPITAL: San Salvador

LANGUAGES: Spanish, Nahuatl

RELIGIONS: Roman Catholicism prevails

RACIAL AND ETHNIC GROUPS: Mestizos 89%, Indians 10%, Caucasians 1%

GOVERNMENT: Republic; Head of State: José Napoleón Duarte, President

HISTORICAL GLIMPSE

El Salvador became independent of Spain in 1821 and of the Central American Federation in 1839.

A fight with Honduras in 1969 over the presence of 300,000 workers created conflicts between both countries which were renewed in 1974.

A military coup overthrew the government of President Romero in 1979.

In May 1984 large numbers of the population voted José Napoleón Duarte as president.

Civil unrest continues.

GEOGRAPHY:

The size of Massachusetts.
Location: Central America.
Neighbors: Guatemala on the west, Honduras on the north.

ECONOMY:

Industries: Food and beverages, textiles and petroleum products
Chief crops: Corn, sugar

GUATEMALA

POPULATION: 7,714,000 (1983)
Urban: 35%

CAPITAL: Guatemala City

LANGUAGES: Spanish, Indian Dialects

RELIGIONS: Roman Catholic 88%
Mayan Religion practiced

RACIAL AND ETHNIC GROUPS: Indians 54%, Mestizos 42%, Caucasian 4%

GOVERNMENT: Republic; Head of State: Oscar Humberto Mejía Victores, President

HISTORICAL GLIMPSE

The old Mayan Indian empire flourished in what is today Guatemala, for over 1000 years before the Spanish arrived.

Guatemala was a Spanish colony from 1524-1821; briefly a part of Mexico and then of the U.S. of Central America. The republic was established in 1839.

Since 1945, when a liberal government was elected to replace the long-term dictatorship of Jorge Ubico, the country has seen social reform and many changes.

Dissident army forces seized power in March 23, 1982 and pledged to restore an authentic democracy. A second military coup in 1983 has promised a complete return to democracy by 1985.

GEOGRAPHY:

The size of Tennessee.
Location: Central America.
Neighbors: Mexico in the north and west, El Salvador on the south, Honduras and Belize on the east.

ECONOMY:

Industries: Prepared foods, tires, textiles
Chief crops: Coffee (one third of exports), sugar, bananas, cotton
Minerals: Oil, nickel

HONDURAS

POPULATION: 4,276,000 (1983) Urban: 31%

CAPITAL: Tegucigalpa

LANGUAGES: Spanish, Indian Dialects

RELIGIONS: Roman Catholic, small Protestant minority

RACIAL AND ETHNIC GROUPS: Mestizo 90%, Europeans, Blacks, Indians

GOVERNMENT: Democratic; Head of State: Roberto Suazo Córdova, President

HISTORICAL GLIMPSE

Mayan civilization florished in Honduras in the 1st millenium A.D. Columbus arrived in 1502. Honduras became independent after freeing itself from Spain in 1821 and from the Federation of Central America in 1838.

General Oswaldo Lopez Arellano, President for most of the period 1963-75 by virtue of one election and two coups,was ousted by the army in 1975.

The government has resumed land distribution, raised minimum wages and started a literacy campaign. An elected civilian government took power in 1982, the country's first in ten years.

GEOGRAPHY:

Slightly larger than Tennessee.
Location: Central America.
Neighbors: Guatemala on the west, El Salvador and Nicaragua on the south.

ECONOMY:

Industries: Clothing, textiles, cement, wood products
Chief crops: Bananas (chief export), coffee, corn, beans
Minerals: Gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, iron

MEXICO

POPULATION: 75,702,000 (1983)
Urban: 62%

CAPITAL: Mexico City

LANGUAGES: Spanish

RELIGIONS: Roman Catholic 97%

RACIAL AND ETHNIC GROUPS: Mestizo 55%, Indian 29%, Caucasian 10%

GOVERNMENT: Federal Republic; Head of State: Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado, President

HISTORICAL GLIMPSE

After three centuries of Spanish regimes, the people rebelled under Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla, Fr. Morelos y Payón and General Agustín Iturbide. Iturbide made independence effective September 27, 1821, but made himself emperor as Agustín I. A republic was declared in 1823.

Mexican territory extended into the present American Southwest and California until Texas revolted and established a republic in 1836. The Mexican legislature refused recognition but was unable to enforce its authority there. After numerous clashes, the U.S.-Mexican War (1846-1848) resulted in the loss by Mexico of the lands north of the Rio Grande.

French arms supported an Austrian archduke on the throne of Mexico as Maximilian I (1864-67) but pressure from the U.S. forced France to withdraw. A dictatorial rule by Porfírio Díaz presided from 1877-80 and 1884-1911.

The presidency of Luis Echevarría (1970-76) was marked by a more leftist foreign policy and domestic rhetoric. Some land redistribution began in 1976.

GEOGRAPHY:

Three times the size of Texas.
Location: In southern North America.
Neighbors: United States on the north, Guatemala and Belize on the south.

ECONOMY:

Industries: Steel, chemicals, electrical goods, textiles, rubber, petroleum, handicrafts, tourism
Chief crops: Cotton, coffee, sugar cane, vegetables, corn
Minerals: Silver, lead, zinc, gold, oil

NICARAGUA

POPULATION: 2,812,000 (1983)
Urban: 40%

CAPITAL: Managua

LANGUAGES: Spanish, English (on Caribbean coast)

RELIGIONS: Predominantly Roman Catholic

RACIAL AND ETHNIC GROUPS: Mestizo 69%, Caucasian 17%, Black 9%, Indian 5%

GOVERNMENT: Three-Member Junta; Coordinator: Daniel Ortega Saavedra

HISTORICAL GLIMPSE

Nicaragua, inhabited by various Indian tribes was conquered by Spain in 1552. After gaining independence from Spain in 1821, Nicaragua was united for a short period with Mexico, then with the Federation of Central America, finally becoming an independent republic in 1838.

U.S. Marines occupied the country at times in the early 20th century.

General Anastasio Somoza was elected President in 1967. He resigned in 1972. He was reelected in 1974.

After his overthrow in 1979,the Three Member Junta began administering the country.

GEOGRAPHY:

About the size of Iowa.
Location: Central America.
Neighbors: Honduras on the north, Costa Rica on the south.

ECONOMY:

Industries: Oil refining, chemicals, textiles
Chief crops: Bananas, cotton, fruit, yucca, coffee, sugar, corn, beans
Minerals: Gold, silver, copper, tungsten

PANAMA

POPULATION: 2,058,000 (1983)
Urban: 49%

CAPITAL: Panama City

LANGUAGES Spanish, English

RELIGIONS: Roman Catholic 93%, Protestant

RACIAL AND ETHNIC GROUPS: Mestizo 70%, West Indian 14%, Caucasian 10%

GOVERNMENT: Centralized Republic; Head of State: Nicholás Ardito-Barletta, President

HISTORICAL GLIMPSE

The coast of Panama was sighted by Rodrigo de Bastidas, sailing with Columbus for Spain in 1501, and was visited by Columbus in 1502. Vasco Nuñez de Balboa crossed the isthmus and discovered the Pacific Ocean in 1513. Spanish colonies were ravaged by Francis Drake in 1572-95 and Henry Morgan in 1668-71. Morgan destroyed the old city of Panama which had been founded in 1519. Freed from Spain, Panama joined Colombia in 1821.

Panama declared its independence from Colombia on November 3, 1903, with United States' recognition.

On November 18, 1903, Panama granted use, occupation and control of the Canal Zone to the United States by a treaty. By 1999, the Canal Zone will be controled exclusively by Panama.

GEOGRAPHY:

Slightly larger than West Virginia.
Location: Central America.
Neighbors: Costa Rica on the west, Colombia on the east.

ECONOMY:

Industries: Oil refining, international banking
Chief crops: Bananas, pineapples, cocoa, corn, coconuts
Minerals: Copper

PARAGUAY

POPULATION: 3,526,000 (1983)
Urban: 42.2%

CAPITAL: Asunción

LANGUAGES: Spanish (official)
Guaraní (90%)

RELIGIONS: Roman Catholic 97%

RACIAL AND ETHNIC GROUPS: Mestizos 95%, Caucasian, Indian and Black 5%

GOVERNMENT: Constitutional Republic with Executive Branch.
Head of State: Alfredo Stroessner, President

HISTORICAL GLIMPSE

The Guaraní Indians were settled farmers speaking a common language before the arrival of the Europeans.

Visited by Sebastian Cabot in 1527 and settled as a Spanish possession in 1535, Paraguay gained its independence from Spain in 1811. It lost much of its territory to Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina in the War of the Triple Alliance (1865-70). Large areas were won from Bolivia in the Chaco War.

GEOGRAPHY:

Size of California.
Location: One of the two landlocked countries of South America.
Neighbors: Bolivia on the north, Argentina on the South, Brazil on the east.

ECONOMY:

Industries: Food processing, wood products, textiles
Chief crops: Corn, wheat, cotton, beans, peanuts
Minerals: Iron, manganese

PERU

POPULATION: 18,663,000 (1983) Urban: 72%

CAPITAL: Lima

LANGUAGES: Spanish, Quechua (both official)

RELIGIONS: Roman Catholic 90%

RACIAL AND ETHNIC GROUPS: Indians 45%, Mestizos 37%, Caucasians 15%, Blacks, Asians

GOVERNMENT: Constitutional Republic.
Head of State: Alan García Pérez. President
Head of Government: Prime Minister Sandro Mariategüi

HISTORICAL GLIMPSE

The powerful Inca empire had its seat at Cuzco in the Andes covering most of Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador as well as parts of Colombia, Chile and Argentina. Building on the achievements of 800 years of Andean civilization, the Incas had a high level of skill in architecture, engineering, textiles and social organization.

A civil war weakened the empire when Francisco Pizarro began raiding Peru for its wealth.

Lima was the seat of Spanish viceroys until the Argentine liberator, José de San Martín, captured it in 1621; Spain was defeated by Simón Bolivar. Spain then recognized the Peruvian government.

On October 3, 1968, a military coup ousted President Fernando Belaunde and from 1968-74 the military government put through sweeping agrarian changes and nationalized oil, mining, fishing and banking industries.

After twelve years of military rule, Peru returned to democratic leadership under former President Belaunde in July 1980.

GEOGRAPHY:

Five-sixths the size of Alaska.
Location: On the Pacific coast of South America.
Neighbors: Ecuador and Colombia on the north, Brazil and Bolivia on the east, Chile on the south.

ECONOMY:

Industries: Fish meal, steel
Chief crops: Cotton, sugar, coffee, rice, potatoes, beans, corn, barley, tobacco
Minerals: Copper, lead, molybdenum, silver, zinc, iron

PUERTO RICO

POPULATION: 3,166,520 (1983) Capital: San Juan
Urban: 61%

LANGUAGES: Spanish (official) RELIGIONS: Predominantely Roman
English Catholic
RACIAL AND ETHNIC GROUPS: Mixture of Indian (Taino), Spanish, African

GOVERNMENT: Commonwealth. A self-governing part of the United States.
Governor: Rafael Hernández Colón.

HISTORICAL GLIMPSE

Puerto Rico, or Borinquen after the original Arawak Indian name, was discovered by Columbus in November 19, 1493. Ponce de León conquered it for Spain and established the first settlement at Caparra across the San Juan Bay.

Sugar cane was introduced in 1515 and slaves were imported three years later. Gold mining ended in 1570. Spaniards fought off a series of British and Dutch attacks. Slavery was abolished in 1873.

Under the treaty of Paris, Puerto Rico was ceded to the United States after the Spanish American War 1898.

The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico is self-governing with a primary Hispanic culture. Puerto Ricans are United States citizens. Approximately 2 million live on the United States mainland. Since 1974, more Puerto Ricans have been migrating back to the island than have been coming to the mainland.

GEOGRAPHY:

A total area of 3,425 square miles.
Location: Island lying between the Atlantic to the north and the Caribbean to the south. It is easternmost of the West Indies group called the Greater Antilles of which Cuba, Hispaniola and Jamaica are larger units.

ECONOMY:

Principal Industries: Manufacturing, pharmaceuticals, petrochemicals, food products, apparel
Chief crops: Sugar, coffee, plantains, bananas, yams
Minerals: Cements, crushed stone, sand, gravel, lime

URUGUAY

POPULATION: 2,916,000 (1983)
Urban: 83%

CAPITAL: Montevideo

LANGUAGES: Spanish

RELIGIONS: Roman Catholic 60%

RACIAL AND ETHNIC GROUPS: Caucasians (Spanish, Italians) 89%, Mestizos 10%

GOVERNMENT: Republic. Head of State: Gregorio Conrado Alvarez, President

HISTORICAL GLIMPSE

Spanish settlers did not begin replacing the indigenous Charru Indians until 1624. Portuguese from Brazil arrived later, but Uruguay was attached to the Spanish vice royalty of Rio de la Plata in the 18th century. Rebels fought against Spain beginning in 1810. An independent republic was declared August 25, 1985.

More than a third of the workers are employed by the State which owns, among others, the power, telephone, railroad, cement and oil-refining industries.

Uruguay's standard of living is one of the highest in South America.

GEOGRAPHY:

The size of Washington State.
Location: In the southern part of South America on the Atlantic.
Neighbors: Argentina on the west, Brazil on the north.

ECONOMY:

Industries: Meatpacking, metals, textiles, cement, oil products
Chief crops: Corn, wheat, citrus fruit, rice, oats, linseed

VENEZUELA

POPULATION: 17,993,000 (1983)
Urban: 75%

CAPITAL: Caracas

LANGUAGES: Spanish (official)
Indian Languages

RELIGIONS: Roman Catholic prevails

RACIAL AND ETHNIC GROUPS: Mestizo 69%, Caucasian 20%, Black 9%

GOVERNMENT: Federal Republic. Head of State: Jaime Lusinchi, President

HISTORICAL GLIMPSE

Columbus first set foot on the South American continent at the peninsula of Paría in 1498. Alonso de Ojeda (1499) found Lake Maracaibo and called the land Venezuela, or Little Venice, because natives had houses on stilts.

Venezuela was ruled by the military for most of the 20th century.

Venezuela helped found the Organization of Petroleum Exporting States (OPEC). The government nationalized the oil industry with compensation. Development has begun of the Orinoco tar belt, believed to contain the world's largets oil reserves. Oil accounts for 95% of total export earnings, and the economy suffered a severe cash crisis in 1983 as a result of falling oil revenues.

GEOGRAPHY:

More than twice the size of California.
Location: On the Caribbean coast of South America.
Neighbors: Colombia on the west, Brazil on the south, Guyana on the east.

ECONOMY:

Industries: Steel, textiles, containers, paper, shoes
Chief crops: Coffee, rice, fruits, sugar
Minerals: Oil

PART II: HISPANICS IN THE UNITED STATES AND HIGHLIGHTS OF FOUR MAJOR GROUPS

GENERAL OVERVIEW

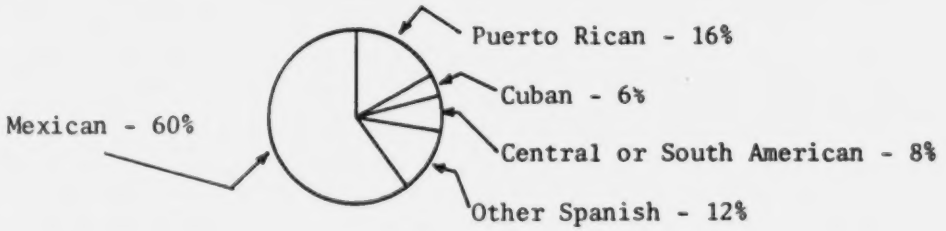
Hispanics are, after Blacks, the nation's largest minority. The number of Hispanics is increasing at such a rate that many predict that within a generation, Hispanic communities may outnumber those of the Blacks. Presently, five cities in the United States have Hispanics as their majority.

- Laredo, Texas (91.5% Hispanic)
- McAllen/Edenburg/Mission, Texas (81.3% Hispanic)
- Brownsville/Harlingen, Texas (77.1% Hispanic)
- El Paso, Texas (61.9% Hispanic)
- Las Cruces, New Mexico (52.1% Hispanic)

The Hispanic population in the United States now numbers 14,608,673, but it is estimated that this figure is critically understated. Twenty major metropolitan areas have Hispanic populations of at least 100,000.

- Los Angeles, Anaheim and Riverside, California have 2,755,914 Hispanics or 27.6% of the population.
- New York City, parts of New Jersey and Connecticut have 2 million Hispanics or 11.7% of the population.
- San Francisco, Oakland and San Jose, California have 660,190 Hispanics or 12.3% of the population.

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN IN THE UNITED STATES BY TYPE OF SPANISH ORIGIN: MARCH, 1980. BUREAU OF CENSUS*



*The above percentages do not include population figures for Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: UNITED STATES CENSUS BUREAU

POPULATION - IMMIGRATION BY COUNTRY

Immigration by Country of Last Residence 1820-1981*

Country	Total 1820-1981	Total 1961 1970	Total 1971-1980	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Argentina	102	49.7	30.0	3.1	4.1	3.1	2.8	2.2
Colombia	178	72.0	77.3	8.2	10.9	10.5	11.3	10.3
Cuba	565	208.5	264.8	66.1	27.5	14.0	15.1	10.9
Dominican Rep.	270	93.3	148.0	11.6	19.5	17.5	17.2	18.2
Ecuador	102	36.8	50.1	5.2	5.7	4.4	6.1	5.1
El Salvador	64	15.0	34.5	4.4	5.9	4.5	6.1	8.2
Guatemala	52	15.9	26.0	3.7	4.1	2.6	3.8	3.9
Honduras	42	15.7	17.4	1.6	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.4
Mexico	2,334	453.9	640.4	44.6	92.7	52.5	56.7	101.3
Panama	59	19.4	23.4	2.5	3.3	3.5	3.6	4.6
Peru	61	19.1	29.1	3.9	5.1	4.0	4.0	4.7

SOURCE: UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

*Numbers are in the thousands

MAJOR HISPANIC GROUPS IN THE UNITED STATES

MEXICAN AMERICANS

They are the largest and most prominent of the Spanish-speaking groups. The history of the Mexicans in the United States has been tied to the history of the Southwest. As the region grew, so did the influx of Mexicans-legal and illegal, permanent and temporary, daily and seasonal commuters, students and tourists.

During the beginning of the 20th century, completion of the railroads, expansion of cotton planting and irrigation of farmlands were led by the Mexican worker. Mexicans provided 60% of the common laborers. In California, today alone, over $4 billion of the State's annual income is produced by Mexican American farmworkers.

Before 1910, Mexicans were temporary laborers, but after the upheaval caused by the Mexican revolution, permanent settlers arrived.

World War II opened new opportunities for Mexican laborers in the Southwest as well. In 1942, 4,203 workers were recorded; whereas in 1964, 177,736 were identified as laborers.

Mexican Americans, after World War II, moved to fields other than agriculture. They worked in the aircraft industry, shipyards, and automobile assembly plants.

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

1978 - 7.2 million persons of Mexican American descent lived in the United States.
90% reside in the southwestern states, originally owned by Mexico in the 19th century.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION RELATED TO THEIR IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES

1845 - 54 - Through the acquisition of land, Mexicans became Mexican Americans
1940 - First rural migration recorded

PUERTO RICANS

The United States acquired Puerto Rico from Spain at the end of the Spanish-American War in 1898. In 1917, Puerto Ricans were granted American citizenship.

In 1910, the Census Bureau recorded 1,500 Puerto Ricans and in 1930, 53,000 Puerto Ricans living on the mainland United States. As with other groups, Puerto Ricans came to the United States to escape chronic overpopulation and insufficient employment. The Depression and World War II cut the flow to the mainland from the island, but in 1945, the numbers increased.

Relatively inexpensive air transportation and an abundance of unskilled and semi-skilled jobs in New York City served as magnets in those days. As late as 1940 New York City had slightly more than 60,000 Puerto Ricans. By 1950, that figure had quadrupled. By the 1970's, there were more than 1.5 million scattered throughout the United States, with approximately two-thirds of these in the New York area. Other major centers for Puerto Ricans were Chicago, with approximately 80,000, and Philadelphia, with approximately 28,000.

Large communities of Puerto Ricans could also be found in Bridgeport, Connecticut; Rochester, New York; Dayton, Ohio; Boston, Massachusetts; Miami, Florida; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and in numerous cities in New Jersey. California's population of Puerto Ricans is also large, but statistical data are inaccurate.

The Puerto Rican experience in migration is similar to that of the European immigrants. The tendency for settlement was more urban than rural. Puerto Ricans are classified as unskilled or service workers, clerical and sales, craftsmen and foremen. In addition, many Puerto Ricans are members of professional, managerial, and technical work-forces.

In 1964, Puerto Ricans owned 6,000 small businesses in New York City.

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

1980 - 2 million Puerto Ricans lived in the United States; New York City has the largest population - 986,389.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION RELATED TO THEIR MIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES

1910 - Puerto Ricans came to Loraine, Ohio to work in steel mills.

CUBANS

Cubans immigrated to the United States, fleeing from political policies in Cuba. The first immigrant group represented the elite of their society. Of this group, approximately seventy percent (70%) were professional, skilled, or white collar workers; forty percent (40%) had a college education.

Since Miami, Florida is the largest and closest city to Havana, Cuba, Cubans immigrated there first, beginning in 1959.

By the end of 1971, 350,000 Cubans lived in the Miami area. They owned one-third of the city's retail businesses, including sixty percent (60%) of Miami's gas stations, 20 cigars manufacturing plants and 30 furniture factories.

In Addition to the population which settled in Miami, over 80,000 Cubans has settled in New York City as of 1970.

Under the Carter administration in the early 1980's, approximately 100,000 Mariel-Cubans (boat people) of lower income status entered the United States.

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

1977 - 681,000 Cubans arrive in the United States
Every state except Wyoming and Vermont registers Cuban residents.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION RELATED TO THEIR IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES

1831 - The first year of immigration to Key West, Florida is recorded.
1960 - 155,000 Cubans arrive during the year of the revolution.

ANNOTATIONS

Ninety-nine percent (99%) of the Cubans in the United States are urban dwellers. In 1970, Miami (Dade County) registered the largest population of Cubans. Forty percent (40%) lived in New York, New Jersey, Los Angeles, and Chicago.

DOMINICANS

Hispanic newcomers to the United States arriving in the 1960's and the 1970's, included the Dominicans. The Dominican population settled mostly in the New York City area.

Their main purpose for immigration was to avoid poverty in their homeland. The unemployment rate in the Dominican Republic in 1970 was thirty percent (30%).

An accurate count of Dominicans in the United States is unavailable since many have entered through Puerto Rico (where visas are not required) and later migrated to New York City undocumented.

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

1980 - 300,000 Dominicans are counted. Still unaccounted for are the undocumented aliens.
Dominicans mainly reside in the Northeast, Florida and Puerto Rico.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION RELATED TO THEIR IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES

1930 - 61	-	Unrestricted immigration was permitted to the United States.
1960	-	756 Dominicans entered the United States.
1965	-	9,504 Dominicans entered the United States.
1970	-	10,807 Dominicans entered the United States.

The number of entrants into the United States has increased and, by 1970, estimates registered 800,000 to one million undocumented aliens of Hispanic culture. Of these, 50,000 to 100,000 from Central and South America are in New York and New Jersey.

PART III: GLOBAL CONTRIBUTIONS AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF HISPANICS

CONTRIBUTIONS...A HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

1900 Xavier Cugat, the popular violinist and conductor; was born. Cugat, who appeared with the Cuban Symphony Orchestra at the age of six, toured the world as an accompanist for Enrico Caruso. Later, he formed his own orchestra, which has played in prominent hotels and night clubs throughout the United States.

1901 Pablo Casals, the famous cellist, composer, and conductor, made his first concert tour of the United States. Subsequently, Pablo Casals visited and lived in this country as performer, teacher, and conductor.

1904 The United States Supreme Court ruled that citizens of Puerto Rico are not aliens and may not be denied admission to the continental United States.

The sculptor José de Rivera was born in New Orleans. His work can be found in collections in major museums throughout the United States.

1910 Admiral Horacio Rivero was born in Puerto Rico. Admiral Rivero, who enjoyed a distinguished naval career, became commander-in-chief of Allied forces in southern Europe.

1915 The famous screen star Anthony Quinn was born in Chihuahua, Mexico.

1925 The popular band leader Tito Puente was born in New York City.

The famous poet and dramatist Federico García Lorca arrived in New York to study at Columbia University. POETA EN NUEVA YORK, an important collection of poems, was a result of his stay in the United States. A bilingual edition of these poems was published in New York in 1940.

1931 Puerto Rican actress Rita Moreno was born. She has been an actress/dancer in motion pictures since 1950, appearing in such films as PAGAN LOVE SONG (1950), THE KING AND I (1956), WEST SIDE STORY (1961) and in numerous television productions.

1932 Fashion designer Oscar de la Renta was born in the Dominican Republic. He came to New York and became a fashion designer for Elizabeth Arden. He later opened his own establishment, Oscar de la Renta, Inc.

1938 Desi Arnaz, the Cuban actor and producer, is credited with introducing the conga dance in the United States during his appearance in Miami this year. He was musical director for Bob Hope and has been extremely active in television and movies.

1939 The noted Spanish architect and city planner José Luis Sert came to the United States and became a naturalized citizen in 1951. Since then he has received innumerable honors and distinctions in his field. He was a professor of city planning at Yale University from 1944-45,and dean of the Graduate School of Architectural Design at Harvard University from 1953-69. He has designed important buildings at Harvard University and Boston University.

1942 Spanish neurophysiologist José Manuel Rodríguez Delgado was appointed professor of medicine at the Yale University School of Medicine.

1950 Actor José Ferrer won an Academy Award for his portrayal of Cyrano de Bergerac.

1955 Celso Ramón García; born in New York in 1921, was appointed Sidney Graves Fellow in gynecology at Harvard University. In 1961 he was recipient of the Carl G. Hartman award for medical research.

The Instituto de Cultura Puertorriqueña is founded as an independent public corporation whose purpose is to study and preserve the national, historical and cultural heritage and to foster and propagate all forms of Puerto Rican culture.

1956 The Puerto Rican Forum was established to promote the interests of Puerto Ricans in New York City.

1959 A Spanish scientist living in the United States, Severo Ochoa, won the Nobel Prize for medicine for his work in the synthesis of RNA and DNA.

Reporter Andrew López of United Press International was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for photography.

The Mexican dancer José Arcadio Limón was awarded the degree of honorary doctor of fine arts by Wesleyan University. Mr. Limón who has lived in the United States, has been a dancer and choreographer for numerous Broadway shows and has been on the faculty of a number of American colleges and universities.

1961 ASPIRA is founded in New York City by the Puerto Rican Forum to promote higher education opportunity for Puerto Ricans.

1962 Emilio Nuñez was appointed justice of the Supreme Court of New York City. In 1969 he became associate justice of the appellate division of the New York Supreme Court.

Herman Badillo (born 1929 in Caguas, Puerto Rico) is named Commissioner of the Office of Relocation (New York City). He was elected Borough President of the Bronx (New York City) in 1965; and in 1970 won election to the House of Representatives. He is the first elected Puerto Rican Congressman.

1964 Raúl Hector Castro was named United States ambassador to El Salvador. In this year he was the recipient of the D.A.R. Outstanding Citizen Award.

1965 José Feliciano began to establish himself as a popular entertainer.

1968 Luis A. Alvarez was given the Nobel Prize for physics.

Robert García won election to the New York State Senate. In the same legislative session, Garcia was joined in the Assembly by three Puerto Ricans elected to State office: Armando Montano, Luis Nine and Manuel Ramos.

1969 Miriam Colón established the Puerto Rican Traveling Theatre which tours the streets of New York City in the summertime, presenting Puerto Rican dramas in the neighborhoods of New York City.

Young Lords Party was founded in New York City as an action group of young Puerto Ricans concerned with health and related social needs of the Puerto Rican community. Its leaders included José Jiménez, Omar López Milo Villagomez, Alberto Chivera, Felipe Luciano and David Pérez.

1970 President and Mrs. Nixon invited the popular Mexican-American singer Vikki Carr (Florencia Vicenta de Casillas Martínez Cardona) to entertain at a White House state dinner in honor of President Rafael Caldera of Venezuela.

Rev. Patrick Flores became the first Mexican-American to be named a Roman Catholic bishop in the United States.

Eugenio María de Hostos Community College (City University of New York) is established, largely to serve the needs of the Puerto Rican community.

El Museo del Barrio, New York City's first museum of Puerto Rican culture, moves into a new headquarters at Public School 125, West 123rd Street. The museum seeks to help Puerto Ricans develop cultural identity and a sense of pride in their community.

1971 Jim Plunkett, the Mexican-American football star, was named rookie of the year of the American Football Conference by United Press International.

Romana Acosta Bañuelos was named Treasurer of the United States.

1973 Puerto Rican baseball great Roberto Clemente was elected to Baseball's Hall of Fame after his tragic and untimely death in December 1972.

1980 Franklin Chang-Díaz was chosen as the nation's first Hispanic astronaut.

1983 Marine Sgt. Alexander Ortega became the first American killed during the U.S. peace-keeping mission in Lebanon.

Federico Peña becomes the first Hispanic Mayor of Denver.

1984 Dr. Hector P. García, a Texas physician, was awarded the Medal of Freedom for meritorious public service. It is the highest honor the nation's chief executive can bestow upon a civilian citizen.

A record of Hispanic-Americans (17) participated in the 1984 United States Olympic Team. In all previous modern Olympiads, only 37 Latinos had competed for this country and none ever won a medal. That year, there were several Hispanic gold medalists.

POLITICS

The number of Hispanics in Local, State and National elected positions has increased in the past decade. Nationwide, there are thirteen members of Congress: Solomon T. Ortíz, Texas; Albert G. Bustamante, Texas; Jaime Fuster, Puerto Rico; Bill Richardson, New Mexico; Mathew Martínez, California; Esteban Torres, California; Henry B. González, Texas; Edward Roybal, California; Kika de la Garza, Texas; Manuel Luján, Jr., New Mexico; Robert García, New York; Ron de Lugo, US Virgin Islands; and Tony Coelho, California. Five Governors are Hispanics: Toney Anaya, New Mexico; Rafael Hernández Colón, Puerto Rico; Juan Luís, US Virgin Islands; Ricardo Bordallo, Guam; and Pedro Tenario, N. Mariana Islands. The Mayors of six major cities are Hispanics: Federico Peña, Denver, Colorado; Charles Gómez, Linwood, California; Joel Valdéz, Tucson Arizona; Henry Cisneros, San Antonio, Texas; Maurice Ferré, Miami, Florida; and Bob Martínez, Tampa, Florida.

In New York State, there are seven Hispanics out of 210 State elected officials: State Senate: Israel Ruíz and Olga Méndez; State Assembly: Angelo del Toro, Héctor L. Díaz, Vito López, José Rivera, and José E. Serrano; and New York City Council: Victor Robles, Fernando Ferrer, and Rafael Colón.

HISPANICS IN THE NATION'S STATES

Rank	State	Population	Hispanic Percentage of State Population	Percentage of US Hispanic Population	Hispanics* in State Elected Offices
1	California	4,543,770	19.2	31.1	7/120
2	Texas	2,985,643	21.0	20.4	21/181
3	New York	1,659,245	9.5	11.4	7/210
4	Florida	857,898	8.8	5.9	1/170
5	Illinois	635,525	5.6	4.4	0/236
6	New Jersey	491,867	6.7	3.4	0/120
7	New Mexico	476,089	36.6	3.3	31/112
8	Arizona	440,915	16.2	3.0	12/90
9	Colorado	339,300	11.7	2.3	9/100
10	Michigan	162,388	1.8	1.1	2/148
11	Pennsylvania	154,004	1.3	1.1	0/252
12	Massachusetts	141,043	2.5	1.0	0/199
13	Connecticut	124,499	4.0	0.9	0/187
14	Washington	119,986	2.9	0.8	0/147
15	Ohio	119,880	1.1	0.8	0/132

Third column shows the number of Hispanics in State elected offices as compared to the total number of State elected offices.
* These figures include both houses of state legislatures.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau

HISPANICS IN THE NATION'S CITIES

Rank	City	Hispanic Population	Percentage of Total Population	Hispanics on Elected Council
1	New York City	1,405,957	19.9	3/43
2	Los Angeles	815,989	27.5	0/15
3	Chicago	422,061	14.0	1/50
4	San Antonio*	421,774	53.7	4/9
5	Houston	281,224	17.6	1/14
6	El Paso	265,819	62.5	2/6
7	Miami*	194,087	55.9	2/4
8	San Jose	140,574	22.1	1/6
9	San Diego	130,610	14.9	1/8
10	Phoenix	115,572	15.1	0/6
11	Albuquerque	112,084	33.8	3/9
12	Dallas	111,082	12.3	1/10
13	Corpus Christi	108,175	46.6	0/6
14	Hialeah*	107,908	74.3	2/7
15	Denver	91,937	18.7	2/13
16	Santa Ana	90,646	39.3	2/7
17	Laredo*	85,076	93.0	8/8
18	San Francisco	83,373	12.3	0/11
19	Tucson	82,189	24.9	2/6
20	Brownsville*	71,139	83.7	3/4
21	Austin	64,766	18.7	1/6
22	Philadelphia	63,570	3.8	0/17
23	Newark	61,254	18.6	0/9
24	Fresno	51,489	23.6	1/7
25	Long Beach	50,700	14.0	0/9

Third column shows the number of Hispanics and the total membership of the city council or comparable elected governing body. For example: Of New York City's 48 council members, 3 are Hispanic.
* City has a Hispanic mayor.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau.

GLOBAL CONTRIBUTIONS IN SPORTS

. The 1984 Olympics, held in Los Angeles, California, saw 16 United States Hispanics compete for medals. Hispanics won 5 gold medals, 6 silver and 1 bronze. Never before in the Olympics have so many Hispanics competed for and won medals. Some attribute the increase to a variety of causes. Among them:

  . the increase of Hispanics into middle class

  . greater equality in training and coaching for less economically advantaged athletes

  . many live in states with warm climates where youths are sports oriented

  . U.S. Hispanic population has grown by several millions, 60% of which is under the age of 29

  . some believe that as social conditions improve for Hispanics, so will their opportunities to be champions

  . in addition to the U.S. Hispanics, Hispanics worldwide won a total of 19 medals: 3 gold, 8 silver and 8 bronze

. Golf:

  - Lee Trevino, a Mexican American, has won the U.S. Open and British Open twice.

  - Nancy López, a Mexican American, was one of the leading money winners .

  - Chichi Rodríguez, Puerto Rican, has won major golf tournaments.

. Baseball:

  - Baseball fans remember fondly #21 of the Pittsburg Pirates. Robert Clemente (1934-72), the Pittsburg Pirate outfielder, won four batting titles, was chosen the National League's most valuable player in 1966 and is in the Baseball Hall of Fame.

  - Fernando Valenzuela, pitcher for the Los Angeles Dodgers, won the Cy Young award in 1981 at the age of 21.

  - Alejandro Peña of the Los Angeles Dodgers was the leading pitcher in 1984.

  - There are at least fourteen Hispanic baseball players in the National League and at least eighteen in the American League.

In 1984, Willie Hernández a relief pitcher for the Detroit Tigers was chosen most valuable player of the American League and was awarded the Cy Young award.

. Boxing:

José (Chegüi) Torres, Heavyweight Ring Champion in 1965 and 1966, was the Commissioner for the New York State Athletic Commission in 1983, and was appointed chairman by Governor Cuomo in 1984. For decades, Hispanics have excelled in the world of boxing. Some of the all-time champions are:

Cruiserweight	Osvaldo Ocasio (Puerto Rican) Carlos de León (Puerto Rican)
Heavyweight	José (Chegüi) Torres (Puerto Rican)
Lightweight	Edwin Rosario (Puerto Rican)
Featherweight	Eusebio Pedroza (Panamanian) Wilfredo Gómez (Puerto Rican)
Jr. Lightweight	Héctor Camacho (New York)
Jr. Featherweight	Victor Callejas (Puerto Rican) Jaime Garza (Los Angeles) Richard Sandoval (Los Angeles) Alberto Dávila (Colombian)
Flyweight	Santos Laciar (Argentinean) Gabriel Bernal (Mexican)

. Horse Racing:

Hispanic jockeys have ridden winners of the Kentucky Derby. All time great Angel Cordero Jr. secured that title for Bold Forbes in 1976, and is also one of the leading jockeys for 1976, 1982 and 1983. In addition to Angel Cordero Jr., Jorge Velázquez won the Kentucky Derby in 1981, and J. Vázquez won it in 1980.

DID YOU KNOW?

- Hispanics were the first to explore what is now the United States. By the time the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock, Spanish explorers (Conquistadores) had explored much of the eastern and western coasts. By land, they had ventured into Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Tennessee, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, Arizona and California.

- Hispanics introduced oranges, now the largest fruit industry in the United States, as well as grapes, its nearest competitor. They also introduced barley, wheat, pomegranates, figs, sugar cane, alfalfa, lemons and other crops.

- The cowboy, that popular American idol, has a Hispanic origin. Cowboy jargon such as: "lasso", "bronco", "corral", "lariat", and "mustang" are Spanish-derived words. The horse, itself, was brought to this country by Spaniards.

- Hispanics have long recognized the importance of education to social progress. The first university in the Americas was established in a Hispanic country: La Universidad Autónoma de Santo Domingo was established in the Dominican Republic in 1538. In that same year, another university was established in Peru.

- Oscar García Rivera was the first Hispanic leader to serve in the New York State Legislature. Today, there are two Hispanic members in the Senate and 5 in the Assembly: Angelo Del Toro is the Chairman of the New York State Blacks and Puerto Rican Caucus.

- Puerto Ricans have been United States citizens since 1917. Their penchant for a democratic system of government is one of the highest among the nations of the free world. In Puerto Rico, 90 percent of those eligible to vote are registered, and 80 percent of those registered actually do vote.

- The United States has the fifth largest Hispanic population in the Western hemisphere. It is estimated that by 1990, Hispanics will be the largest minority in the United States.

- Hispanics are the fastest growing business sector in the country, representing a $60 billion market. There are over 250,000 Hispanic owned businesses which generate in excess of $12 billion in annual sales.

. Hispanics have received the highest proportion of Medals of Honor of any minority group, through acts of bravery and dedicated defense of this nation in times of armed conflicts. The 65th Infantry Battalion of Puerto Rico has been immortalized in song for its bravery at a time when there was gross discrimination in the armed forces.

Many of the contiguous states once belonged to Spain and are Spanish-named states. For example:

Name	Meaning
Arizona	- little spring
California	- an imaginary island
Colorado	- red
Florida	- flowering easter
Montana	- montainous
Nevada	- snow-clad
New Mexico	- land north of the Rio Grande
Texas	- friends and allies

. In 1776 Spain provided the American colonists with arms to aid in their revolution.

. 275 million people around the world speak Spanish. It is the fourth most widely spoken language in the world.

. The best place to see Halley's Comet, when it reaches the Western Hemisphere in April 1986, is atop Machu Pichu, Peru.

. Sheila E. is the daughter of percussionist, Pete Escobedo and was nominated for two Grammy Awards: "Best New Artist" and "Best Pop Vocal Performing Female."

. Los Lobos, an East Los Angeles quintet released a popular album "How Will the Wolf Survive?"

. "El Norte" written by Gregory Nova and Anna Thomas was nominated for an Oscar Award: "Best Screen Play Written Directly for the Screen."

. Gabriel García Márquez, of Colombia, was awarded a Nobel Prize for Literature in 1983.

. Alfonso García Robles, of Mexico, and Adolfo Pérez Esquival, of Argentina, were awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1982 and 1980, respectively.

PART IV: BRIEF READING LIST ON HISPANICS IN THE UNITED STATES

-Alfund, Harold J. 1972. The Proud Peoples: The Heritage and Culture of Spanish Speaking People in the U.S. New York: David McKay.

-Baird, Frank L. ed. 1977. "Mexican Americans: Politics, Power, Information or Resources." Texas Tech Undergraduate Studies, No.14. Lubbock, Texas: Tech Press.

-Benítez, Joseph Spielberg. 1977. "Dimensions for the Study of Work-Related Values of Mexican-American Culture: An Exploration Essay." American Minorities and Economic Opportunities. Itasca, Ill.: F.E. Peacock.

-Bennett, John W. ed. 1975. The New Ethnicity: Perspectives from Ethnology. St. Paul: West.

-Burma, John H. ed. 1970. Mexican Americans in the U.S.: A Reader. New York: Schenkman.

-Cardona, Luis Antonio. 1974. "The Coming of the Puerto Ricans." Washington: Unidos.

-Cordasco, Francisco and Eugene Bucchioni, eds. 1973. The Puerto Rican Experience: A Sociological Sourcebook. Totowa, New Jersey: Rowman and Littlefield.

-Fellows, Donald Keith, 1972. A Mosaic of America's Ethnic Minorities. New York: Wiley.

-Fitzpatrick, Joseph P. 1971. Puerto Rican Americans: The Meaning of Migration to the Mainland. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice Hall.

-Grebler, Leo, Joan W. Moore and Ralph C. Guzmán. 1970. The Mexican American People: The Nation's Largest Minority. New York: Free Press

-Hendricks, Glenn. 1974. The Dominican Diaspora: From the Dominican Republic to New York City-Villagers in Transition. New York. Teachers College Press.

-Henry, Francis. ed. 1976. Ethnicity in the Americas. The Hague: Mouton.

-Hernandez, Carrol, Marsha J. Hay and Nathaniel N. Wagner eds. 1976. Chicanos: Social and Psychological Studies. 2nd ed. St. Louis: C.V. Mosby.

-Hoffman, Abraham. 1974. Unwanted Mexican Americans in the Great Depressions: Repatriation Pressures, 1929-39. Tucson: University of Arizona Press.

-Howard, John R. ed. 1970. Awakening Minorities: American Indians, Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans. Chicago: Aldine.

-Kaplan, H. Roy. Ed. 1977. American Minorities and Economic Opportunity. Itasca, Ill.: F.E. Peacock.

-Moore, Joan W. with Alfred Cuellar. 1970. Mexican Americans. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice Hall.

-Liebman, Seymour, B. 1976. Exploring the Latin American Minorities. Chicago, Ill., Nelson Hall Publishers.

-Mathiason, Carolyn, J. 1974. "Coping in a New Environment: Mexican Americans in Milwaukee, Wisconsin." Urban Anthropology, 3, 262-77.

-McCombs, Vernon Monroe. 1970. "From Over The Border: A Study of Mexicans in the U.S. Report, 1925." San Francisco: R and E Research Association.

-Padilla, Elena. 1977. "Concepts of Work and Situational Demands on New York City Puerto Ricans." American Minorities and Economic Opportunity. Itasca, Ill.: F.E. Peacock.

-Paredes, Americo. 1963. "Texas'Third Man: The Texas-Mexican." Race, 4, 49-58.

-Rosaldo, Renato, Roberto Calvert and Gustav L.Seligman, eds. 1973. Chicano: The Evolution of a People. Minneapolis: Winil Press.

-Senior, Clarence. 1965. Puerto Ricans: Strangers--Then Neighbors. Chicago: Quadrangle Books.

-Shannon, Lyle W. 1979. "The Changing World View of Migrants in an Urban Setting." Human Organization, 38, 58-62.

-Thompson, Raymond H. 1972. Plural Society in The Southwest. New York: Interbook.

PART V: RESOURCES, COMMISSIONS, COMMITTEES AND COUNCILS ON HISPANIC AFFAIRS

STATE-LEVEL COMMISSIONS, COMMITTEES, AND COUNCILS ON HISPANIC AFFAIRS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

DELAWARE: Dolores Reyes, chair, Governor's Council on Hispanic Affairs. Department of Community Affairs, 820 N. French St., 4th Floor, Wilmington, Del. 19801 (302) 571-3497.

FLORIDA: Rafael A. Peñalver Jr., chair, Florida State Commission on Hispanic Affairs, Governor's Office. The Capital, Room 206, Tallahassee, Fla. 32201 (904) 488-5394

ILLINOIS: Catalina Navarro, ex. dir., Spanish Speaking Peoples Study Commission, 160 N. LaSalle St., Suite 2010, Chicago, Ill. 60601 (312) 793-3766

IOWA: Miguel A. Terán, dir., Spanish Speaking Peoples Commission 507 10th St., 8th Floor, Des Moines, Iowa 50309 (515) 281-4080.

KANSAS: James Apodaca, ex.dir., Kansas Advisory Committee on Mexican American Affairs, 503 Kansas Ave., Suite 328, Topeka, Kan. 66603 (913) 296-3465

MARYLAND: Carlos Anzoatequi, ex. dir., Governor's Commission on Hispanic Affairs, Globe Building, Suite 404, 817 Silver Spring Ave., Silver Spring Md.20910 (301) 565-3211

MASSACHUSETTS: Mayra Rodríguez-Howard,coordinator. Massachusetts Commission on Hispanic Affairs, Room 413F, State House, Boston, Mass. 02133 (617)722-1673.

MICHIGAN: John Roy Castillo, acting ex.dir. Michigan Commission on Spanish Speaking Affairs, 611 West Ottawa, North Tower, P.O. Box 30026 Lansing, Mich. 48909 (517)373-8339.

MINNESOTA: José Trejo, dir. Spanish Speaking Affairs Commission, 506 Rice St., St. Paul, Minn. 55103 (612)296-9587.

MISSOURI: Jennie Ojeda, Governor's Advisory Council on Hispanic Affairs P.O. Box 118 Jefferson City, Mo. 65102 (314)757-2133

NEBRASKA: Rudy Perajez, ex.dir., State of Nebraska Mexican American Commission, P.O. Box 94965, State Office Building, Lincoln, Neb. 68509 (402)471-2791.

NEW JERSEY: Michael García, dir., Office of Hispanic Affairs, 363 West State St., Trenton, N.J. 08625 (609) 984-3223.

NEW YORK: Néstor Liamas, ex.dir., Governors Advisory Committee for Hispanic Affairs, Two World Trade Center, Suite 5777, New York, N.Y. 10047 (212) 587-2266.

OHIO: Julia Arbini-Haywood, adm. assistant., Spanish Speaking Affairs Commission, 65 South Front St., Columbus, Ohio 42315 (614)466-8333.

OKLAHOMA: John Martínez, chair., Governor's Advisory Committee on Hispanic Affairs, Office of the Governor, 212 State Capitol, Oklahoma City, Okla. 73105 (405) 521-3996.

OREGON: Efraín M. Díaz-Horna, chair., Commission of Hispanic Affairs 695 Summer St.,NE.,Salem, Ore. 97310 (503) 373-7397.

PENNSYLVANIA: Min de Collingwood, ex.dir., Governor's Council on the Hispanic Community, 378 Forum Building, Harrisburg, Pa. 17120 (717) 783-3877.

UTAH: Richard Trejo. State Office of Hispanic Affairs 6252 State Office Building, Salt Lake City, Utah 84114 (801) 533-4060.

WASHINGTON: Frederick P. Romero, ex.dir., Commission on Mexican-American Affairs, 1515 South Cherry KE-13, Olympia, Wash. 98504 (206) 753-3159.

WISCONSIN: Patricia A. Villarreal, chair., Governor's Council on Hispanic Affairs, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7863, Madison, Wis. 53707 (608) 266-1212.

HISPANIC COMMISSIONS - HOW THEY COMPARE

STATE	% HISPANIC POPULATION (1980 Census)	NAME	YEAR ESTIMATE	REPORTS TO:
Delaware	1.61	Governor's Council on Hispanic Affairs	1978	Department of Community Services
Florida	8.80	Florida State Commission on Hispanic Affairs	1977	Governor & Legislature
Illinois	5.55	Spanish Speaking Peoples Study Commission	1969	Governor & Legislature
Iowa	0.90	Spanish Speaking Peoples Commission	1976	Governor
Kansas	2.65	Kansas Advisory Commission on Mexican-American Affairs	1974	Governor & Legislature
Maryland	1.50	Governor's Commission on Hispanic Affairs	1971	Governor & Legislature
Massachusetts	2.46	Massachusetts Commission	1984	Legislature
Michigan	1.80	Michigan Commission on Spanish speaking Affairs	1975	Department of Management and Budget
Minnesota	0.79	Spanish Speaking Affairs Commission	1978	Governor
Missouri	1.05	Governor's Advisory Council on Hispanic Affairs	1979	Governor & Department of Consumer Affairs
Nebraska	1.80	State of Nebraska Mexican American Commission	1972	Governor & Legislature
New Jersey	6.71	Office of Hispanic Affairs	1971	Governor & Legislature

HISPANIC COMMISSIONS - HOW THEY COMPARE

STATE	% HISPANIC POPULATION (1980 Census)	NAME	YEAR ESTIMATE	REPORTS TO:
New York	9.46	Governor's Advisory Commission for Hispanic Affairs	1983	Governor
Ohio	1.11	Spanish Speaking Affairs Commission		Governor & Legislature
Oklahoma	1.91	Governor's Advisory Commission on Hispanic Affairs	1975	Governor
Oregon	2.51	Commission on Hispanic Affairs	1983	Governor & Legislature
Pennsylvania	1.29	Governor's Council on the Hispanic Community	1979	Governor & Department of Community Affairs
Utah	4.11	State Office of Hispanic Affairs	1972	Governor
Washington	2.94	Commission on Mexican-American Affairs	1971	Governor
Wisconsin	1.33	Governor's Council on Hispanic Affairs	1983	Governor

AGENCIES

NATIONAL PUERTO RICAN ORGANIZATIONS: Following is a list of names, addresses, zip codes and phone numbers of the 13 organizations addressing Puerto Rican interests on a national level, according to the National Puerto Rican Coalition Directory soon to be released.

ASPIRA OF AMERICA INC: Juan Rosario, national executive director. 114 E. 28th St., New York, N.Y. 10016 (212) 889-6101.

ASSOCIATION FOR CROSS-CULTURAL EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIAL STUDIES INC: Lourdes Miranda, president, 401 M. St., SW Washington D.C. 20024 (202)488-7689.

ASSOCIATION OF HISPANIC ARTS INC: Jane Delgado, executive director, 200 E. 87th St., 2nd Floor, New York, N.Y. 10028 (212) 369-7054.

CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS PUERTORRIQUEÑOS: Frank Bonilla, director, Hunter College, 695 Park Ave., 1401 East Building, New York, N.Y. 10021 (212) 772-5689.

INSTITUTE FOR PUERTO RICAN POLICY INC: Angelo Falcón, executive director, P.O. Box 1146, New York, N.Y. 10185 (212) 689-6331.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF PUERTO RICAN WOMEN INC: Alicia Baro, president, 271 NW 64th Ave., Miami, Fla. 33126 (305) 661-1550

NATIONAL CONGRESS FOR PUERTO RICAN RIGHTS: Diana Caballero Pérez, president, 160 W. Lippincott St., Philadelphia, Pa.

NATIONAL PUERTO RICAN COALITION INC.: Louis Nuñez, president. 701 N. Fairfax St., Suite 310, Alexandria, Va. 22314 (703)684-0020

NATIONAL PUERTO RICAN FORUM INC.: Suleika Cabrera-Drinane, chairperson, 450 Park Ave. South, New York, N.Y. 10016 (212) 675-2311.

NATIONAL PUERTO RICAN/HISPANIC VOTER PARTICIPATION PROJECT INC.: Luis Cabán, president, 1767 Morris Ave., Union, N.J. 07083 (201) 688-9090.

PUERTO RICAN LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATION FUND INC.: Linda Flores, president, 99 Hudson St.,14th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10013 (212) 213-3360.

TALLER BORICUA: Marcos Dimas, executive director, 1 E. 104 St., New York, N.Y. 10029 (212) 831-4333.

WATERFRONT PRESS: Kal Wagenheim, publisher, 52 Maple Ave.,Maplewood, N.J. 07040 (201) 762-1565

PART VI: SOURCES CONSULTED

-Hispanic Link News Service, Inc. 1420 N Street NW, Washington, D.C. Zip 20005. (202)234-0280.

-Minority Organizations: A National Directory by Ed. Kathleen Cole, Second Ed.: Minority Organization Directory, Garret Park Press, Garret Park, Maryland. 20896.
Lists over 1,000 organizations serving Hispanics or agencies with a large Hispanic membership.

-Ethnic Americans, A History of Immigration and Assimilation by Leonard Dinnerstein, David Reimers, University of Arizona, University of Chicago 1977. New York University Press.

-Harvard Encyclopedia of American Ethnic Groups. by Belknap Press. Harvard University Press. Ed. Stephen Thernstrom.

-The World Almanac and Book of Facts 1985 Published by Newspaper Enterprises Associations, Inc. New York.

-Hispanic Heritage '84, published quarterly by the Hispanic Heritage Week Committee, New York.